

them. I doubt whether he ever examined, or read to examine, any one subject thoroughly whilst he was in office. No, sir; I venture to guess that Amos Kendall—"honest Iago"—whose official misconduct was most likely to be exposed, was the infamous author of this daring outrage; he was a tool fit to be the author, of every word and letter and doctrine of it; he was the President's thinking machine, and his writing machine—ay, and his lying machine! Sir, if General Jackson had been elected for the third term, one great good would have come of the evil—Amos Kendall would have been worked to death! Poor wretch, as he rode his Rosinante down Pennsylvania avenue, he looked like death on the pale horse—he was chief overseer, chief reporter, amanuensis, scribe, accountant general, man of all work—nothing was well done without the aid of his diabolical genius. Since Jackson's "retirement," he has assumed to be obeyed himself, instead of being a slave. He has worked hard for his lot of mischief. God send the country may not suffer for his pains in obtaining the supremacy which he now holds.

Sir, I have read to you this letter and my report upon it, to show the landmarks of the respective positions assumed by the Executive and the Opposition in relation to inquiry and investigation in 1837. You see, sir, that the very first principles of our Government were denied by the President, and the very A, B, C, doctrines of free government had to be contended for by the Opposition, because they were denied, and scoffed at, and trampled upon by the tools and advocates of a lawless power. They had the impudence to appeal even to the Constitution itself to shield them. They raised the very shield of the People themselves from unreasonably search-warrants and seizures, forsooth, as a safeguard and protection to them, the public servants, against the People's right of investigation, through their Representatives, into their conduct whilst plundering the pockets of the People!

And, sir, not only did the President thus resist the right and the attempt of inquiry by the House of Representatives, but the heads of the Executive Departments to a man followed his example—they all replied to the queries of the committee in the same tone and tenor, especially the Postmaster General Amos Kendall.

You remember the name of the celebrated Alfred Hoeker, who was so truly faithful to "the party" democracy as to withhold the votes of the People in the election of Moore and Letcher, in Kentucky, to give the minority candidate the return, whose acts have since been made felony by the laws of that State. To reward him for that democratic party service, an honest and faithful servant was removed from a post-office at Stanford, Kentucky, in order to make room for this ex post facto felon. The committee determined to inquire into the case, and, on Tuesday, January 31, the committee adopted a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information as to the removal of the late postmaster at Stanford, Kentucky. The next day this resolution was communicated to the Postmaster General, and on the 4th of February the following letter was received from him:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FEB. 3, 1837.

"Sir: I have received your note of the 1st instant, enclosing a resolution of the committee of which you are chairman, requesting me to furnish you with the following papers, viz:

"1. The papers relative to the removal of the late postmaster at Stanford, Kentucky.

"2. The papers and letters recommending the appointment of any person or persons other than the individual who was appointed and who now holds the office.

"3. The papers and recommendations in favor of the appointment of the present postmaster, Alfred Hoeker.

"In reply, I have the honor to state that the power of making appointments is vested by the Constitution and laws in the President, heads of departments, and courts of law checked, in relation to the higher appointments, by the Senate of the United States.

"No power whatever, in relation to them, except the power to impeach for corrupt or illegal appointments, is vested in the House of Representatives. Although there is nothing in this case (so far as I am personally concerned) I could wish to conceal, yet, believing it to be one of the duties of my station to regard the constitutional limitations of power, and that a compliance with the request of your committee would be a precedent tending to subvert them, I am compelled most respectfully to decline it.

"In justice to a persecuted fellow-citizen, I deem it proper to add, that Alfred Hoeker's private character is believed to be without a blemish, and his qualifications undoubted; and that to hunt him through life for an error of opinion, in a particular case, as to his legal power, appears to me as unjust as it would be inhuman.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"AMOS KENDALL.

"Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Chairman, &c."

Such are specimens of the conduct of the President and his heads—hydra heads they were! Now, sir, I propose to show you that your committee obeyed the will of their master. Yes, as you had done, by packing and stocking the committee. It was your committee—peculiarly and emphatically yours—its appointment, its conduct—its honor or infamy will forever attach itself, sir, to your name! In illustrating the conduct of that committee, I could consume days to show how the plainest and most obvious and undeniable propositions were voted down; how resolution after resolution, question after question to witness, going into the very vitals of inquiry, were unblushingly rejected and stifled by the majority of the committee. But, sir, I will give you but one specimen.

Sir, I had received information of the most outrageous frauds upon the Indians

and the Government in the land sales of Mississippi, under the Chickasaw and Choctaw treaties. It was represented to me that various companies and individuals were combined in practising these frauds that they frequently came into conflict with each other in purchasing from the Indians; that the Government land officers there were more or less concerned in the purchase, and frauds; that the settlers and honest people of Mississippi were grossly cheated and imposed upon by the speculators; that the State was likely to be shingled over with conflicting land titles; that the President of the United States, in all cases of dispute as to whom patents were to be issued, decided in the last resort; that it was found necessary to have some one interested with speculators who had the good-will and the ear of the President, to influence his decisions; that Amos Kendall was selected one of the companies, the Boston Land Company, as their palmy pimp, let into profits to the amount of \$50,000, perhaps, without the advance on his part of a cent, but merely in consideration of his good-will with the President if deciding upon the issuing of patents. All this was given to me in writing through a responsible person, who vouched for the source from whence the information was derived. This charge was handed to me in writing, with the caption—"Story of Indian reservations." When Mr. Kendall was before the committee, I handed him the paper, and propounded to him the interrogatory: "Will you please look upon the paper handed you, and state what you know respecting the facts therein spoken of?" The question was objected to by Mr. Mann, and rejected as follows:

"Ayes—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Wise—3.

"Nays—Mr. Hanneagan, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Parks, Mr. Mann, Mr. Chaney—6."

The question was not allowed to be put—size-ay, or rather size-tray, was the throw. Thus shielded, Mr. Postmaster Kendall, then, assumed pretty high airs; he began to be bold, and actually made a fuss about the matter! Sir, he wrote us a letter; a letter full of indignant virtue! Amos's virtue! As soon as I received this letter, sir, I immediately, February 13, 1837, offered the following resolution:

"Communication from Mr. Kendall.

"Mr. Wise presented, and read, a letter from Honorable Amos Kendall, with a request by the writer that it be entered on the journal; whereupon, Mr. Wise submitted the following:

"Resolved, That whereas the chairman of this committee did offer to propound a certain question, to-wit: 'Will you please to look upon the paper handed you, and state what you know respecting the facts therein spoken of?' (The paper handed was in these words, viz):

"Story of the Indian reservations.

"Some years ago, certain tracts of land, situated principally or wholly in the State of Mississippi, were reserved by Congress (or by Indian treaty, to which Congress assented) for the use of the Indians, and to be disposed of by them, and for their benefit, whenever the President of the United States should give his assent to such sale and transfer, (not otherwise.) These lands were known to be very valuable, and the poor Indians could be easily enough made to leave the east for the west side of the Mississippi river; but how to obtain the assent of the President to so large a sale of Indian lands to a company of speculators seemed a more difficult matter. A company was formed in Boston two or three years ago with, as it is believed, a capital of \$300,000, to try to effect this object. Amos Binney, Esq., was a leading man in the company; and it is believed that Broadhead, Navy Agent in Boston, was another; and that they would furnish the money to pay his one-third part of the consideration, free from interest, provided he, Kendall, would obtain the assent of the President to the sale, and would, when requested so to do by the other partners, go to the lands and transact such matters and things relating to their common interest as the company might deem expedient. The lands were purchased by the company; therefore, we are to infer that Mr. Kendall did obtain the President's assent to the sale; but Mr. Kendall was not, and probably will not, be called on for any further services. Those interested in the purchase speak confidently of their expectation of realizing, at the end of the sales, three or four dollars for every one invested. The People of the United States; by this transaction, have not been defrauded or overreached; but the interest of the Indians in these reservations has probably been obtained by this company for less than half its market value. How far the President should guard the interest of the Indians is for him and Congress to determine; possibly it may have some connexion with his oath of office. But if the interests of the Indians must or may be sacrificed, shall it be so done for the benefit of a few favorites, and at the sole suggestion of one individual, himself more deeply interested than any other?"

Which this committee refused to permit to be propounded to Amos Kendall; and whereas the said Kendall has this day communicated the following letter, to-wit:

"WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1837.

"Sir: You will remember that, while I was under examination before your committee, an anonymous letter was produced, and made the basis of a question, which the committee refused to let me answer, although requested. Of that refusal I do not complain; but I com-

plain that the anonymous letter was permitted to be put on your journal. "That letter, sir, is an atrocious libel on the President of the United States, and on myself, and, in all its essential parts, is utterly false. I never made such a bargain as is therein described; nor has the President, under such circumstances, or under any others, so far as I know and believe, confirmed the sales of any Indian lands purchased by a Boston company.

"This infamous libel has been placed upon your journal; it is presumed it will be reported to the house, and will thus be published. And where is my remedy? By the Constitution and laws of my country, I am authorized to seek protection for my character, as well as protection for the attacks of private persons, from the courts of justice; but, in this case, members of Congress, around whom the Constitution spreads the shield of privilege, become the publishers, and the name of the libeller is withheld from me. Of this I complain. By me, the immunity of a member of Congress, in the performance of his public duties, will ever be held sacred. But I deny his right to extend the like immunity to every villain in the country who has malice enough to stab, but not courage enough to meet the responsibility. I deny his right to receive and publish, under his privilege, any anonymous libel in any shape. To say the least, it is an abuse of a constitutional immunity, which was granted for purposes more noble and more just.

"I ask, therefore, that the name of the libeller in this case may be ascertained and communicated to me. After entering the libel upon your journal, the committee, I respectfully conceive, cannot, in justice, do less than place me in an attitude where I may avail myself of the protection and redress which the Constitution and laws promise, in like cases, to every citizen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Chairman, &c. This committee will proceed to examine into the facts and circumstances involved in, and alluded to, by the said question and the said letter; and will cause witnesses to be summoned to prove or disprove the said facts and circumstances.

"Which resolution was rejected by the following vote:

"Ayes—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Wise—3.

"Nays—Mr. Pearce, Mr. Hanneagan, Mr. Parks, Mr. Mann, Mr. Chaney—5."

Thus, sir, I took him in his temper and at his word, and proposed to try the truth of the charge and the sincerity of his passion; but the vote of the committee was the same again—the same old throw—size-tray! I had put this same interrogatory to Kendall, eye to eye, face to face. It was explicit and specific. He was willing, oh! how willing, to answer it! But then, sir, his own friends on committee were so cruel and unjust as to allow the charge to go up on the journal unanswered. Not exactly so either. I caught David Henshaw, of Boston, in the city. I put him upon the witness stand. After proposing to him numerous questions, which the committee rejected, I did get in one or two questions, and as many answers, which satisfied me fully that there was foundation for the information given to me:

"Question 9th.—Have you any information of persons interested with Mr. Kendall in the profits of buying and selling public lands? If so, state what.

"Answer.—I have no information of any person interested, at this time with Mr. Kendall, in the profits of buying and selling public lands.

"Question 10th.—Have you any information of persons who have been interested with Mr. Kendall since he has been an Executive officer, in the profits of buying and selling public lands?

"Objected to by Mr. Parks, and rejected as follows:

"Ayes—Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Wise—2.

"Nays—Mr. Hanneagan, Mr. Parks, Mr. Chaney—4."

The committee could not be coaxed to permit full and full investigation. Sir, I could show you pile upon pile of proof, but these instances will serve as specimens of the manner in which you, the Speaker, the President of the United States, the Heads of the Executive Departments, your committee, and your whole party, combined and conspired to stifle investigation, when proposed in 1837.

Sir, not only did you and the Administration pursue this course upon the committee to examine the condition of the various Executive Departments, of which I was chairman, but, in like manner, you played the same game on the committee and towards the committee (Mr. Garland) was chairman. You repelled inquiry, refused interrogatories, protracted and postponed resolutions; encouraged contumacy in witnesses, resisted investigation in every form there too, with this difference only, that there the usual throw of the die was "cinque-four" instead of "size-tray," my colleague, the chairman, usually voting with the minority of three—Johnson, Peyton, Wise.

Such was your reform Administration! You denied, resisted, and defeated all investigation, all inquiry. One of the committees was appointed to sit on Reuben, and the other on Levi. One was to investigate the pet bank concern, the other was to examine the virtue and honesty of the Treasury Department. Sir, Reuben and Levi were then in Co.—they "rode and tied." But how soon, sir, did truth—"mighty truth, prevail," notwithstanding all your resistance and attempts to stifle her mighty throes! Sir, this was in the session of 1836-'37; these committees reported on the 3d of March, before sixty days elapsed, the explosion of the pet banks, the crash of credit, the destruction of confidence and commerce, the ruin of every thing proclaimed, thundered, the truth of my charges, to establish which the Garland committee was raised—thundered it, sir, in the ears of every man—touched the nerves of every man's pocket; and it was literally so tangible as to be felt by every man, woman, and child in the

country. The Secretary Levi himself admitted the system to be corrupt and unsafe to the called session, and poor Reuben has been turned to the dogs. And, now, sir, the truth of the charges against the Departments is about to be verified as clearly by the explosion of the sub-treasurers, Swartwout, Price, Gratio, and others, as the truth of the charges in relation to the pet banks was made manifest by their explosion!

(Here some of Mr. Wise's friends entreated him to yield the floor for a motion to adjourn.) No, sir, I do not yield the floor. I may never get it again until the 4th of March, 1839. I will go on, without turning aside from my purpose, to expose those outrages upon the country. I feel better now; much better, sir. I was sick last night; these documents made me sick. I was poring over them late last night. The discussion of them makes me perspire; the perspiration comes now freely, and I am relieved. I distrust you, sir, to be frank; I will go on, and you must bear it.

First came the explosion of the pet banks—now come the explosions, one after another, in quick succession, of the sub-treasurers who were, or are to be, substituted for banks, and I will show you that they prove all I ever charged to be true.

I said that in December, 1836, when Gen. Jackson gave his certificate that he was well, honest, fair, this very leg-treasurer, Swartwout, at New York, was in default \$336,712. Well, sir, now it appears that, in twelve months after, he was in default to the tune of \$1,016,955! and, three months after that time, was a defaulter in the still larger sum of \$1,225,705 69!! Previous to my attempt at investigation, he had been stealing public money at the rate of \$36,000 per annum. After the cat was let out of the bag, in one year \$630,236 63, and in the next three months \$206,730 37. Yes, sir, after the President had given him a certificate of honesty, and you, sir, and the House, and the committee, and the Executive, had shielded him from all scrutiny, he stole in one year the sum of \$630,236 63, and in the next three months at the rate of more than \$800,000 per annum—his delinquency averaging, throughout his official career, the sum of more than \$170,000 per annum, for seven years—and this, too, we are now told, without the least suspicion! "A Jew may believe it; but I don't!"

[To be Continued.]

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MAISON COUNTY.

By the Probate Court of said County.

All persons interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments of James Moore deceased—Greeting:

You are hereby cited to appear before the Probate Court of said county, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the fourth Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why said court should not then order and decree that the lands, tenements and hereditaments of said deceased to be sold to-wit: South west quarter, west half of south east quarter, west half of north east quarter, east half of north east quarter, east half of section eleven, south half of section eleven, south half of section eleven, all in township eight, of range three, east.

Witness, the Honorable Thomas Shackelford, Judge of Probate of said county the fourth Monday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and seal of said Court. Issued, the 29th day of April 1839. JOHN T. CAMERON, CLK. May 4, 1839. 17-22

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made by Owen Royce, dated fifteenth of January 1833, and duly recorded in the office of the Probate Clerk of Rankin County, Mississippi, on the twelfth of February 1833, for the use and benefit of John B. Johnson, wherein the undersigned is appointed trustee, I will, on THE FIRST SATURDAY IN JUNE, 1839, at the town of Madisonville, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M. for the use and purpose specified in said deed, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the undivided third part of the following tracts or parcels of land, situated in Rankin County, aforesaid, viz: lot number six, section seven, township seven, range three, east, containing sixty-six acres; lot number three, section eight, township seven, range three, east, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres; lots number one, two, six and seven, section eighteen, township seven, range three, east, containing three hundred and twenty acres; the west half of north west quarter, and west half of south west quarter, of section seven, township seven, range three, east, containing 153 1/2 acres; the north west quarter of section twenty-one, township seven, range three, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres; the east half of south west quarter, of section eight, township seven, range three, east; and the east half of south east quarter, of section seven, township seven, range three, east, the north east quarter, of section number seventeen, township seven, range three, east; also, lot number one, section seven, township seven, range three, east, containing seventy-one acres; being all that tract or parcel of land, known as Robinson's Mill, with the buildings, fixtures, Machinery and appurtenances thereto belonging.

—ALSO—

Three Likely Negro Slaves, Jacob, Jorden and David.

The Steam Saw Mill on the above property is in fine condition, and the situation of the Mill, is such as to be convenient either to Jackson, Brandon, Madisonville, or Canton, at each of which places large quantities of lumber are received from it. The timber standing on the premises is abundant and of the best quality, and the land itself when cleared would be highly valuable. The title is undoubted.

Wm. J. HILL, Trustee.

April 29, 1839. 17-21.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On vend. expo. to October term 1839, in Madison Circuit Court.

By virtue of the above stated cases, I do hereby direct, I shall expose to public sale at the Court-house door in the town of Canton.

On the First Monday in June, 1839. The following described parcel of land, to-wit: West half, south-west quarter of section three, east half of section five, north-east quarter section eight; north half of section nine, and north-west quarter section ten; the whole in township eleven, range five, east.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOUCKNOY, S'Y. By C. HICKMAN, Dep't. May 4, 1839. 17-21 [Pr. fee \$9]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Circuit Court United States, S. D. in to May term 1839.

N. Norton, vs. Morse, Dear & Co and surety, Richard Kingland, vs. Same.

By virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, by the honorable circuit court United States, for the Southern District of Mississippi, I will sell, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Canton, on the

Second Monday in May, 1839. The following property, to-wit: A Stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Calicoes, Domestic, Shoes, Boots, Guns, Saddles and various other articles of Merchandise; Also, one Negro Girl named Esther.

—ALSO—

On the First Monday in June, 1839, I will sell one House and Lot in the town of Canton, containing one acre, more or less, beginning at the south-east corner of north half, west half south-east quarter section twenty-four, township eleven, range four, east. Also, one Store House and Lot in said town, designated as lot two, north-east, in the plan of said town fronting on Main street, and running back east and north Pine street, one hundred and twenty feet.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated cases.

W. M. GWIN, Marshal. W. G. Phillips, Deputy. May 4, 1839. 17-21 [Pr. fee \$15]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Henderson Taylor, vs. B. G. Marshall and surety, Samuel H. Shelton, vs. Same.

By virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, by the honorable circuit court U. S. for the Southern District of Mississippi, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton, Madison county, on the

SECOND MONDAY IN MAY 1839.

The following Negro Slaves to-wit: ABRAM MADISON, JULIUS, SOL OMAN, JOHN, RANDAL, HANBAL, FELIX, WASHINGTON, BIG ELIJAH, LITTLE ELIJAH, NANCY TOP and CHILD, LUCINDA, LUCKY, NANCY, SALLY, LITTLE AMY, DIANA, NANCY, HANLEY, JACOB, JOHN, PATSEY, MARGARET, FRANK, ANNET, SIMON, FANNY, JINKINS, SALLY, JESSE, BIG PATSEY, CAROLINE, DUDLEY, MAJOR, NELSON, BETSEY, ALBERTA and SELIA.

Levied on as the property of William Wade and will be sold to satisfy the above stated cases.

W. M. GWIN, Marshal. By J. F. Cook, Deputy. May 4, 1839. 17-10 [Pr. fee \$6]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Parnell & Baker, vs. John I. McCauley and Sureties.

By virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the door of the Court house in the town of Canton,

On the Second Monday in May, 1839.

Two Horses and One Yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows and calves, and a lot of stock Cattle, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture.

Levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

Sale to take place within the hours prescribed by law.

W. M. GWIN, Marshal. W. G. Phillips, Deputy. May 4, 1839. 17-10 [Pr. fee \$5]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Henderson Taylor, vs. John I. McCauley and Sureties.

By virtue of the above stated cases, to me directed by the honorable circuit court United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Canton, Madison county, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, 1839.

The following property, viz: North half of section twenty-one, township eleven, range three, east.

Levied on as the property of R. W. Kennan, and will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost. Sale within the hours prescribed by law.

The above land having been bid off by Messrs. N. Callahan and T. & C. C. Shackelford, and they refusing to pay for it, are hereby notified that they will be held responsible for and deficiency that may accrue from the sale.

W. M. GWIN, Marshal. By J. F. Cook, Deputy. May 4, 1839. 17-21—[Pr. fee \$12]

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Seabury & Underhirst, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

C. J. SEABURY, M. VANDERHURST. Canton, May 1, 1839. 17-19

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of Mr. C. J. Seabury in the late firm of Seabury & Underhirst, have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of Vanderhirst & Seabury, and will continue business in the old stand. They have now on hand a general assortment of Goods well adapted to the market, and throughout the season. They are determined to sell goods cheap for cash, or on partial payments on the usual terms. All they ask is to give them a call, and a chance to let their friends know what good bargains they will give them.

M. VANDERHURST, J. A. VAN STEENHISE. May 1, 1839. 17-19

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day disposed of my share interest in the firm of Seabury & Underhirst, to Messrs. Vanderhirst & Seabury. I feel gratified to say my friends and customers for their friendship, and the liberal patronage extended to me on the course of my business in Canton, and beg leave to say my sincere thanks to their liberality, and I am charged with the settlement of the late firm of J. Seabury & C. Co., M. Vanderhirst & Co., and Seabury & Vanderhirst, as well as the estate of J. Seabury. I am generally to be found at the counting room of Messrs. Vanderhirst & Seabury, and when I am absent, Mr. M. Vanderhirst is fully authorized to attend to my business, any thing that he may do, in no sense, will be binding upon me.

CHAS. J. SEABURY. May 1, 1839. 17-19

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the honorable Probate Court of Madison county, made at the January term 1839, we do offer for sale on the public square in the town of Canton.

On Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1839. The following property belonging to the estate of Rufus C. Dinkins, deceased:

SEVERAL LIKELY NEGROES.

Consisting of men, women and children, to-wit: Rufus, Miles, Cross, Hogs, Henshaw and Simeon Flannery, and said Hogs and Simeon. Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. L. WALKER, Administrator. Elizabeth H. Dinkins, Administratrix. March 26, 1839. 17-19

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property, hereby postponed, until the second Monday in May, 1839.

W. L. WALKER, Administrator. Elizabeth H. Dinkins, Administratrix. May 4, 1839. 17-19

MILLHAVEN

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the stock of the Millhaven Manufacturing Company, are now open at the counting room of Messrs. Vanderhirst & Seabury, under the superintendence of the undersigned Commissioners. The Company was chartered at the last session of the Legislature. The Charter is liberal in its provisions. The factory or factories to be established by the Company will be located at Millhaven, Sumner County, Mississippi, or some other place within forty miles of said town. The Commissioners are cordially

hope that all good Mississippians, as well as all those who advocate and support Southern principles, will step forward and aid in establishing the manufacturing of our own.

BREWSTER H. JAYNE, President. W. C. KENNEDY, Secretary. James T. Dinkins, James A. Van Steenhise, Commissioners of said Company. Canton, May 1, 1839. 17-19

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle their accounts immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All that had to do with this request, will undoubtedly have paid to pay, as I intend leaving the State in two or three weeks.

W. W. WILKETT. May 4, 1839. 17-19

M. C. CAUCE.

Auction and Commission Merchant. Canton, Mississippi.

WILL remove and sell goods and furniture, and attend to all business connected with it, on his line.

W. also attended to his official duties as a Magistrate in all his branches. He expects by strict attention to business to receive a liberal patronage.

He can be found on the south side of the Public Square, next door to District E. D. Ward's Drug Shop.

May 4, 1839. 17-19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E. A. WILKETT and John A. Co. vs. G. F. Rogers & Co. Madison Circuit Court.

By virtue of the above stated cases, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Canton, on the

First Monday in June 1839.

Our lot in the town of Warren, situated four, in section number one, according to the plan of said town.

Levied on as the property of the said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOUCKNOY, S'Y. By B. A. FURMAN, Deputy. May 4, 1839. 17-29 [Pr. fee \$6]

BLANKS

A